RAGLAN HATS .- l'ublic approval of our efforts AGULAN MAIN.—I utilic approval of our efforts as betters to supply the lightest needing. Hats, at a low cost, in 1854 and '85, at us to seek among the Paris fabricants for quality and titus fitted to our special sales. In announcing the RAGLAN HATS, we deem it due to ourselves to state that, originating with us, we have control of the entire importation as received per Barcelona and Fulten. The number being limited, gentlems a will do well to make their selections early. For sale at our counters only.

Leavy & Co., Leaders and Introducers of Fashion, Aster House, Broad way

BEEBE'S PATENT HAT.—The exceeding lightness of this graceful, becoming and scautiful fabric, adapted particolarly to Summer wear, and exclusively as a Gent'eman's Dress Hat, is entirely new in all its features. The manner of vantilation is effective and original, and for comfort and durability this hat has never been equaled in this or any other country, ity this hat has never been equaled in this or any other country, it is ma'e of every variety of style and color—black, white, it is ma'e of every variety of style and color—black, white, fester Sold at the usual prices.

BEERE,

Color They have a'so on hand their usual assortment of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers, French Veits, &c.

The Government would not recognize Parker H. French as the Nicaraguan Minister; but President Pierce, Secretary Marcy, Attorney-General Cushing, and all the rest of the Washington dignitaries, recognize Kxox's Hars as THE hats of the age. Every-body does that, however. Knox's hats, sold at the corner of Broadway and Fultonst, at \$4 each, are universally considered to be superior to all others.

POTICHOMANIE -- POTICHOMANIE, -- Presents for young Housekeepers, elegant, use ful, and ornamental. Ever wisible in the drawing room, they will be pressived as tokens of friendship, and as proofs of the taste and talent of the giver. This beautrol att of DECORATING GLASS can be acquired perfectly in nalf an hour. Boxes containing two Vasses, full instructions, and every article required, price 85.

CONTENT, NEARY & Co. No. 502 Brockway.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATIONS instantly JOUVEN'S INDICATED TREATMENT OF BEAUTY OF CLEANER KID GLOVES, without the slightest small. Rub with a piece of flannel and the stains forthwith disappear. Can be went immediately afterward. One bottle is warranted to clean 50 pair. Price 50 cents. Agents warred.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,-The above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—bance the name "Champion." Their triumphs the world aiready know, and their history is their enlogy.

For sale at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., Row-York.

8. C. HERRING & Co.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,
Broadway, corner of Houston-st., Now-York.
Single Rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 per day.
Perfors with B sdrooms, \$1.50 to \$3 per day.

MEALS EXTRA—AT ALL HOURS AND AS ORDERED.
OR GOOD ROOMS AND BOARD \$1.75 PER DAY.
adding thus a new feature, and affordine all the advantages of the American and European systems of Hotel management, with Accommonations equal and AT Prices fully over this Room of the American and European systems of Hotel management, with Accommonations equal and AT Prices fully over this Room of the American and European Systems of Hotel management, as desirable location; which, in this most central and costly apot, Must utterly defy competition.

Sidney Kopman.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.

ELEGANT CARPETING. SMITH & LOUNDERY, NO. 466 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit their New Spring Styles of Rich Velver. Terestry, Brussels, There-plus and Roran Carreting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of New Designs and Styles never before offered; also a large stock of Oli. Clorus of every width, and all other goods connected with

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS!-HYATT, No 210 Bewery, is soling Carpeting, &c., at very low prices. They are decidedly cheap. Reval velvet Tapestry and Brussels, superfine Ingrain; floor Olicloths, stair Carpeting and Rods, Canton Matting, Window Shades &c. Also a sarge quantity of lograin Carpeting, at 2/6, 3/, 3/6, 4/ and 5/ per yard J. HYATT's Carpet Warerooms, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington st.

> HOUGH'S PATENT SKIRTS. Beware of
> WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.
> None genuine except they are stamped
> "Hough's PATENT."

FANCY GOODS. Toys,
D o L L s,
GAMES.
TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM, No. 345 Broadway.

RICH CARPETINGS. AICH CARPETINGS.

PRTERSON & HUMPHREY.

No. 524 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas,

Are selling rich Velvet Carpeting from 11/ to 14/ per yard.

Rich Tapestry Carpeting, from 8/ to 9/ per yard.

Rich Brussels Carpeting, from 8/ to 9/ per yard.

Rich Sply, elegant colors, from 8/ to 9/ per yard.

Rich Heavy Bargine, from 6/ to 8/ per yard.

Oil Cloths. Critish Materials, Mattresses, &c., equally low.

CEAL.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway.

D. DEVLIN & Co. beg to state that their Whole sale and Retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer CLOTH ING, and their CUSTOM department (second floor) with the newest importations of Cassimerrs, VESTINGS, COATINGS, &c., at Nos. 258, 258 and 260 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,-We have great SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—We have great pleasure in stating that the steam power for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Haven depot building, is again restored and in full operation. We are again finishing our SEWING MACHINES, faster than ever, containing all the admirable improvements. Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as much L. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wiss and Tourses have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all ever the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Soid at BATCHLOA'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, and HARMONIUMS, from eight different Manufacturers—making the largest assortment in the city, beside it second-hand Pianos—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos to RENT, and rest al-lowed on purchase at WATERS'S, No. 333 Broadway.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is three

CHARLES AHRENFELDT, MAIDEN-LANE, (up stairs.) NEW-YORK,

CHARLES AMBENPELDY,

No. 56 MAIDEN-LANE, (up stairs.) NEW-YORK,

Offers for Sale

FRENCH FORCELAIN

Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, white glided and decorated; Porclain Vasses, Statuettes and Card Trays, in great variety; 63

Shell Work, China Ware, Terrs Cotta Ar-icles, &c. Also,

CUT-GLASS WARE,

from Bobenia and Belgium, such as Water Goblots, Champage
and other Wine Glasses, Tumblers, Diabos, Finger-Row!

Celery Vases, Decanters and Wine-Bottles of different color
eagraved and plain. Also, the largest assortment of

PARIAN MARRILE STATUETTES,

Jum, at Vasse, to be found in the city.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.

BARRES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duanest, N.
Y., tavite the attention of Jobbers and close buyers to their immense Block of American and European.

by far the largest assortiment in either themisphere, at and below propristor's prices, by the pack ye, dozen, or 100 gross. Particular attention point to this branch of the Drug business. Orders so the discountry of the Barres & Pakk, New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisce.

HOSTETTER.

The premonitory symptoms of Dyspepsis are fullness and distress after eating; then, feverish lips, an unpleasant breath, lack of rest after alone, swing of the bowels, a sour stomach distinces, palpitation of the heart, constant prestration and exhaustices, a careworn conucenance, and an awful despondency of mind. With the approach of this horrid disease, all pleasure of life flies; the pleasures of appoints, poclety, and the external world are all turned into instruments of torture. Dyspepsis is occasioned by a foul stomach and diseased liver; in fact, Liver Complaint is part of the same disease. Since the influences and effects of these complaints have been understood to article has ever been so certain in its effects, or so speedy in its action, and so universally appreciated as HOSERTER'S VEGETALE STOMACH BITTERS. They are particularly adapted to the delice's constitution of females. It requires no extra stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Hotel-keepers and Druggists. Barkes & Park, No. 204 Broadway, New-Fork; HOSERTERS, SMITS & CO., Cicclinnati; and Mirk HAYES, Brooklyn. HOSTETTER.

RUPTURE.-Only Prize Medal awarded to RUPTURE. - Unity Frize model switch to the Crystal Palace for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss References as to its superiority: Professor Valenting Mort William Parker and John M. Carnochan, Open from M. Laro Parker and John M. Carnochan, Open from M. n. to 5 p. m. No. 2 Maiden lane, New York.

ASTOR PLACE HOTEL .- Ladies stopping at the illerent Hotels in the city wishing their supply of Boors and stones for themselves and families, can find Ladies' GATTERS stone 12 to 20'. SLIFERS, TYES and BUSKINS, 6; to 10', per air, with Boys', Missee' and Childrens' Boots and Shoet. Good ticles, at moderate prices, at J. B. Miller & Co., No. 134

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Wherever Civilization has penetrated these Pills are in demand. The stomach, the lungs and the intestines are the organs most assailable by dis-case in all climates, and upon these the remedial action of this medicine is rapid, thorough and invariable.

BLACK ALPACA SUITS COMPLETE, \$6, \$7 and \$5, white Marseilles Vests, \$2; fine Cassimere Suits, \$19; isch Cloth Costs, beautifully made, \$5 50, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9 0 \$18, \$6, at EVANS'S CLOTHING WARKHOUSK, Nos. 65 and 65 Fultonet.

THE GREAT CATARRH DOCTOR HAS COME FOR THREE DAYS OALY -Dr. C. HOWARD MARSHALL, who never fails to cure Catarth and Cough, is now at the St. Nichelas Hotel, room No. 281. Office hours from 16 to 4 p. m.

The following are the footings of the Boston Bank Statement for the past week: Capital Stock \$1,960 (00)
Loam and Discounts \$2,379,500
Loam and Discounts \$2,379,500
Banks. Banks. Banks. Circuist 90 Amount due from 6,582,000

New Hork Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. E. GILBERT, Fairview. What State 1
so nousee can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the

Summer's Speech.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, May 28 .- Mr. Pearce, from the Select Committee to investigate the facts attending the recent nesnult on Mr. Sumner, reported that precedents are only to be found in the action of the House of Representatives, the Senate never having been called upon to pronounce judgment in a similar case. The Committee come to the conclusion that, although the assault was a violation of the privileges of the Senate, it is not within their jurisdiction, and the offense can only be punished by the House of which Mr. Brooks s a Member. This conclusion, the report continued, is in strict conformity with parliamentary law and the requirements of the Constitution; therefore, the Com mittee recommend the Senate to make complaint to the House. With this report, the Committee submit a resolution that said report be accepted by the Senate. and a copy of the same, with the accompanying affi-davits, be transmitted to the House of Representatives. The resolution was adopted, Mr. Toombs of Georgia alone voting against it .- Mr. Mason spoke in defense of the President's veto of the Mississippi Improvement bill. Adjourned.

House, May 28 .- Bills were introduced giving lands to Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas for railroads; ceding the public lands to States in which they lie; for the repeal of the act establishing the Court of Claims. to grant a million acres of land to Louisiana for railroads, (passed-62 to 58) Adjourned.

The Hon. CHARLES SUMNER'S Great Speech in behalf of Free Kaness, printed in fair, large type, and forming a large stitched and trimmed octave pamphlet of 32 pages, is now ready at THE TRIBUNE Office. Price, 40c. per dozen, \$24 per hundred, \$20 per thousand-cash. Orders are earnestly solicited. We urge Republicans to procure at least sufficient copies to let their neighbors see and mark for to at Mr. Sumner was so brutally beaten by Brooks in the Serate Chamber, in fulfillment of a conspiracy of Slaveholding Members of Congress, nearly all of whom, by their resistance to an official investigation by a Committee, have virtually approved the deed. Let the People hear Me Sumner, and then judge between him and his assallants.

There was a slight improvement in the price of Beef Cattle at the great market in Forty-fourth street, yesterday, and 2,693 head sold at prices ranging generally from 94 to 104c. a pound for the meat. The sales generally were at 10c. or a fraction under. The quality of stock was not as good as last week, though far better than it has averaged for a year or two past. From all that we can learn about the stock of Beef yet to come forward, there does not seem to be any possibility of a return to the high prices that prevailed a year ago. Mutton, Sheep and Lambs never were more inadequate to the demand, or sold at higher prices than at the present time. What are the farmers about that they cannot supply this market with meats at prices that would be more remunerative than any other description of farm products?

Letters have been received at St. Louis giving the particulars of the attack on Lawrence. Store and dwellings were broken open and plundered, men rebbed of their private papers and money, as deliberately as a crew of Algerines would rifle a captured vessel. The Republican (extreme Pro-Slavery) learns that two hundred Free-State men had gathered at Lawrence, and that the garrison of the Ruffians at Franklin was probably attacked on the 22d. It was said that Gov. Shannon would station United States troops at Lawrence and Topeka; also that the Free-State men had prevented Judge Cato from holding Court. On the other hand, it is said that Sheriff Jones was going immediately to destroy Topeka

The Republicans of New-Jersey held a State Convention at Trenton yesterday, which for size, influence and enthusiasm has seldom if ever been equaled in New-Jersey. Delegates were appointed to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia on the 17th of June. The Convention deferred the pomination of an Electoral ticket, in hopes of uniting with all the opponents of the Administration. Speeches were made by Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, Gen. Nye of New-York, Senator Hale of New-Hampshire, and others.

The National Convention of Radical Abolitionists met yesterday at Syracuse. An abstract of their proceedings is given in our telegraphic columns.

As was to have been expected, the Senate's Committee upon the murderous outrage on Mr. Sumner have made a most tame and dastardly report. They evidently have the same desire to shield Brooks that the "Democrats" in the House had to shield Herbert after he had murdered Keating. To slaughter an Irishman or waylay and assassinate a Free-State Senator is apparently no crime in the estimation of the party which, most unfortunately for the country, is now in power at Wash-

William B Archer, the nominee of the American party in Illineis for Governor, declines the honor

There were three ballots for United States Senator in the Connecticut Legislature yesterday, but no choice. The next effort will be made on Wed-

The latest accounts from Washington represent Mr. Sumner as in a very critical position, his wounds having ulcerated, and a brain fever supervening.

Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, has at last been dismissed. The official notification was given last evening, together with his passports. The British Consuls at New-York, Philadelphia and Cincipnati have also been dismissed. The President will send in a message to-day in reference to

A message from the President on Central American affairs is expected in Congress to-day.

The Africa arrived from Liverpool last evening with news to the 17th inst. Politically it is of comparatively slight importance. The trial of Palmer, the Rugeley poisoner, had begun at London, with Lord Campbell as the presiding judge, and a great array of legal talent on either side. have made a stand, is to be made the next point of | given by Butler, his being called to order, or the

The three days testimony which we have received goes very conclusively against the prisoner. The Empress Eugenie has driven out with her husband. and was cheered by the people. In England the weather was promising for the crops. Breadstuffs sold rather lower; no change in Cotton; Consols 934 to 934.

The hearts of all lovers of Freedom will be cheered by the aspect of the Republican Convention which assembled at Syracuse yesterday. A more respectable body of men were never called together by any political crisis in the history of this State, and none ever evinced a more enthusiastic determination to maintain the great democratic principles of our Government, now so fiercely and recklessly assailed by Ruffians in Congress and in Kansas, backed by all the power in the hands of the President and his Cabinet. Men who have hitherto met each other only as the leaders of opposing parties were yesterday seen upon the platform of that Convention, united in patriotic zeal to avert the dangers which threaten the liberties of the Republic. If there has been any doubt upon the subject hitherto, it is now settled that in the coming election the Empire State will be found, with all the unanimity of Revolutionary times, on the side of Free speech in Congress, and Free labor and no civil war in Kansas. And may God speed the Right!

A call, it will be seen, has been issued for a public meeting to be held at the Tabernacle tomorrow evening, to give expression to the sentiment of the City of New-York on the late gross outrage against the most sacred principles of Republican Government, of which the Senate Chamber at Washington has been the scene-a most distinguished ornament of the Senate of the United States the victim, and a most unworthy member of the House of Representatives the perpetrator.

The politicians at Washington must be made to understand that this is a case in which the uproused, universal and indignant sentiment of the Northern people will brook no shuffling, no evasion,

Such !s the universal sentiment of all men of all parties in this city, who make the slightest pretensions to self-respect; and this sentiment, we doubt not, will find emphatic expression at the meeting on Friday evening-euch as the occasion demands, and such as will give palpable evidence that New-York is neither disposed to be herself cowed, nor to see the Senate of the United States cowed into silence and submission to the dictation of bullies.

We are able to furnish to-day some further details as to the ferocious raid carried on against Lawrence and the adjacent district, in the name of the United States, and by the authority of the Presi-

First comes the reply of Marshal Donaldson to the message sent him by the citizens of Lawrence to know what he wanted of them and what his intentions were in issuing a proclamation against them, and approaching the town with an armed force. It seems from this insolent and abusive let ter, the style and contents of which are well worthy of the leader of such a mob, that the offense committed by the people of Lawrence was this: When Governor Reeder pleaded his Congressional privilege, and, sustained by the members of the Congressional Committee, declined to submit to be arrested by Donaldson's deputy, his conduct on that occasion was loudly applauded by one or two hundred citizens of Lawrence who had assembled at the room on learning the business of the Deputy Marshal. To revenge and punish this rebellious applause, as the Marshal is pleased to regard it, a mob army is raised, Lawrence is beleaguered, the whole country round about is put under military license, houses are robbed, cattle are killed, goods stolen, travelers are waylaid and taken into custody, citizens are murdered in cold blood, the people of Lawrence are required, upon pain of being treated as rebels and attacked by the whole posse of the Border-Ruffian army, to give up their arms; and after that is done, a mob of Border Ruffians, led by Sheriff Jones-who seems to have had but a trifling wound, after all-enter the town. rob and plunder private houses and stores, help themselves to watches, clothes, land warrants, drafts and money, and then set themselves to burning down hotels, printing offices, and private dwellings.

Repeated appeals, as appears from a letter of our Special Correspondent, were made to Shannon, in whom the President had vested the control of the United States troops, to interfere to restrain these outrages; but this he declined to do, declaring that nothing short of the disarming of the inhabitants of Lawrence, and the destruction of the printing offices and "other objectionable buildings," would atisfy the Carolinians. Thus it seems that in Kansas as well as at Washington, it is Carolinians who have put themselves at the head of the administration, and who thus conduct affairs by club and pistol law.

Our letters do not yet come down to the destruction of Lawrence. As to that event and what subsequently happened, we have yet only vague and conflicting telegraphic accounts. It seems certain, however, that the hotel, the printing offices, the house of Governor Robinson, and other buildings,

were burnt, and that many of them were plundered. It appears from our latest telegraphic dispatches hat the final responsibility for these outrages ested on Governor Shannon. That functionary had agreed in writing with the people of Lawrence that if they would surrender their arms to Colonel Sumner, only officers to make arrests should enter the town. With characteristic faithless noss he broke this promise, required the surrender of the arms to the posse itself, and then refused to interfere to prevent the scoundrels that composed it from the destruction on which they were bent. No doubt we shall hear in a day or two, in a dispatch to the Associated Press, that the conduct of Sharnon meets with the approval of the Administration, and that he as well as Colonel Somner has been highly complimented for his prudence in refusing to interfere. Among other outrages at Lawrence, the invading ruffians shot a Delaware Indian, and Indian hostilities are in danger of being added to other troubles.

Meanwhile the people appear to be up in arms in all parts of the Territors - Donaldson and Jones and their myrmidons to rob and murder, and the Free State men to defend themselves. It is said that Topeks, where some of the Free-State men

attack, and that Jones and his posse are already marching upon it.

All these outrages, it will be recollected take their origin in a contempt of the House of Representatives in undertaking to arrest Governor Reeder while in attendance upon a Committee of that body. We trust that every agent in this preconcerted effort to embarrass the proceedings of the Congressional Committee-not merely such wretched underlings as Lecompt , Denaldson, Shannon and Jones, but President Pierce himself, who is the really responsible party -will yet be called to a strict account. We have never yet had a Presidential impeachment; that is true, but we have never yet had such a President

We are happy to see that at Chicago and else where in Illinois preparations are making to march to the rescue of the Free-State men. Since Pierce and the Border Ruffians will have a civil war, it will be best to let them have it.

A great effort has been made for a few days past on the part of The Journal of Commerce, and other prints of that stamp, to pass off Butler of South Carolina as a "considerate, high-toned gentleman," never guilty of the slightest indecorum or personality; and whem, therefore, it was a most gross outrace in Mr. Sumper to speak of as a political Don Quixete, playing the knight-errant on behalf of a mistress (Slavery) whom he mistook for a high-bred lady, but who, after all, was but a wench of the loosest character. This game of passing Butler off as a gentleman might, with the help of the pious grimaces of The Journal of Commerce, have been played for a little while with some chance of success; but most unluck ly, in the very beginning of it, that S-nator must needs, like an old fool, hasten back to Washington, and within the first half hour of his appearance in the Senate betray himself, and disconcert his admirers. He began with indersing the conduct of his

"gallant relative," as he described the sneaking assassin whom he is so unf rtunate as to have for a nephew; and as might be expected, when Mr. Wil son spoke of the assault on Mr. Sumner as brutal murderous and cowardly, he proceeded to show himself one of the family by pronouncing Wilson a liar; and when called to order and compelled to apologize, to give a specimen of his own veracity, by calling the Senate to witness that he never transgressed the bounds of propriety except upon just provocation. By giving his direct indersement to the piece of cowardly brutality of which his sneak of a nep. aw had been guilty, he compels Mr. Wilson to apply to that act the most moderate epithets that describe it truly, to which in the true spirit of the family he responds by giving the lie, and then apologizes with a lie of his own in his mouth, that he never violates propriety except when provoked to it. Just in the same way Mr. Herbert picks a quarrel at a breakfast table, draws a pistol and deliberately commits murder—in self-defense.

The true character of this "considerate and " high-toned Southern gentleman," and the sort of provocation he has ten times over given to Mr. Sumner, will appear from the following anecdote given by The Louisville Journal, a print friendly to Butler, but not disposed to pass him off in the character ascribed to h m by The Journal of Commerce:

"We happened to be in the Senate Chamber near the close of the last session of Congress during one of the night discussions of all manner of Slavery questions, Judge Butler, who is really a gentleman of many fine and generous personal qualities, had become exceed-ingly elated from frequent visits to the Senatorial and generous personal qualities, had become exceedingly elated from frequent visits to the Senatorial rectaurant. Sommer was making a severe speech that evidently had reference to the forcible expulsion of Mr. Hoar, a venerable citizen of Massachusetts, from the limits of South Carolina, but he did not mention South Carolina's name. Mr. Butler interrupted him by asking in a firere tone, 'Does he mean South Carolina?' Summer proceeded without noticing the interruption. 'I demand,' exclaimed Butler, starting again to his feet, 'whether he means 'South Carolina; for, if he does, let him say so, and I will give him something to make him remember me 'and South Carolina as long as he lives.' Summer still proceeded quite imperturbably, bestowing no attention upon his excited opponent just in front of him. 'Does he mean South Carolina!' thundered Summer, with more spirit than we had thought an Abolitionist could possess. He finished his speech without any further interruption, and Butler rose to reply but the fine old South Carolina gentleman was too far gone to be half equal to the tremendous occasion."

It is a common case with drunken persons, when

It is a common case with drunken persons, when uilty of the most insulting and provoking conduct, o imagine that other persons are picking a quarrel with them-a sort of delusion to which Butler appears to be liable, not only when "elated by frequent visits to the Senatorial restaurant, but even early in the morning when it is reasonable to suppose that he may be sober.

The report of the debate in the Senate which grew out of Senator Sumper's affidavit as to the assault upon him by sneaking Brooks, as that report appears in the columns of The National Intelligencer, affords a fresh instance of the system of falsification to which that journal habitually resorts to cover up the dirty conduct of slaveholding Members of Congress, following after them like an anxious household drudge or old slave mammy, useless for any other purpose. A portion of that debate, as telegraphed to the New-York press, and published yesterday, was as follows:

"Mr. Wilson thought the explanation of Mr. Slidell was not inconsistent with anything stated by his colleague. He had no idea that Mr. Sumner intended to league. He had no idea that Mr. Sumner intended to place Mr. Slidell in a false position. The Senator from Illinois had, he said, also made his explanation, and I see nothing in that inconsistent with the statement of Mr. Sumner. He was stricken down upon this floor by

a brutal, murderous, and cowardly assault.

"Mr. Butler (in his seat)— You are a liar!

"Mr. Stuart called the Senator to order, and stated also that there was no question before the Senate. It was evident that the debate was becoming acriwas evident that the debate was becoming acri-motious, and he hoped it might be postponed until the matter could be considered with more calmness. "Mr. Butler apologized for words which fell from

him in a moment of excitement, and said that in dis-cusing the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legisla-ture, if he should transgress the bounds of propriety, it would be because he was provoked to it. He had never been the aggressor, and he called upon the Sen-ate to bear witness to the fact." Mr. Butler as cleaned up by the mammy of The

Intelligencer, is brought before the public in comparatively quite a presentable condition, as will be seen by the following extract from that journal's

report:

"Mr. Wilson did not think there was anything in
the statement of his colleague inconsistent with those
which had been made by Mr. Slidell and Mr. Douglas.
He did not mean that his colleague should be placed in the light of intentionally misrepresenting anything in relation to the matter. It would be recollected that in relation to the matter. It would be recollected that his colleague had been beaten down by a brutal and

"At this stage of the proceeding some impulsive remark was made by Mr. Butler, which induced Mr. Stuart to raise a point of order, contending that there was no question properly before the Senate.

"The remark of Mr. Butler was withdrawn."

There once was a time when the public was obliged to rely upon The Intelligencer for all it knew of the Congressional debates. Fortunately, that is the case no longer. The report of The Intelligencer is quite reliable, however, compared with that of The Union, in which no mention is made of the lie

spology which that old ruffish found himself constrained to make

The Richmond Whig, which so loudly applauded the cowardly ruffian Breeks for his assault on Mr. Summer, trusting that the ball would be kept in motion, and that Seward and others would eatch it next, seems, like its brother ergans in this city, The Herald and The Journal of Commerce, to begin to feel a little the force of public opinion.

Upon second thought, it is inclined to think that Brooks would have done better to have selected the street instead of the Scrate Chamber for the scene of action, and to have given notice beforehand of what he intended Ruffianism and cowardice combined, and the Senate Chamber to display them in, make rather too strong a dose even for the digestion of The Richmond Whig That and other Southern presses, however they may have rolled this Brooks under their tongue as a sweet morsel, will yet find that the longer they keep him on their stomachs the worse it will prove for them. To eachew him at once is the only chance, unless is deed, they have made up their minds to separate themselves from the civilized world, and to renounce all pretensions to deceney.

In relation to the recent indignation meetings at Boston, The Whig remarks:

"The assault by Mr. Brooks of South Carolina upon Mr. Sumner of Massachusetts is a theme of fruitful and indignant comment in the Abolition papers of the North. The Bostonians are quite as furious as their forefathers were when they threw the tea overboard, and something quite as desperate may be anticipated from their present wrath. We hope, however, they will do themselves no personal injury."

The illustration here is exceedingly well chosen. The throwing the tea everboard was the first step toward the throwing off British tyranny. Slavedriving tyranny and the domination of slaveholders at Washington will now, we trust, go the same way.

The Express through the medium of what it calls a special dispatch, informs its readers that ' all sorts of alarming rumors are current at Wash-"ington, and one is, that if Brooks is expelled a majority of the Southern Congressmen will re-' tire from the Capitol !" The note of admiration belongs to The Express, which seems almost ready to faint away at this intelligence. If Brooks is extelled, certainly it would well become every member who voted against the Committee of Inquiry forthwith to retire. The with irawal of fifty or sixty slavedriving bullies would leave the House quite a respectable body; but it would exhibit a sense of decency which there is no reason to expect in that quarter.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27, 1856.

It may well be made the subject of close inquiry why it is that the United States troops have been of late so closely kept within their quarters at Leavenworth, the Colonel commanding replying to all the solicitations of the inhabitants of Lawrence to protect them from the fury of the mob, that he would gladly do so, but that he was without orders to move. Of course Colonel Sumner is under in structions from the War Department, of which Mr. Jeff. Davis is the head. It is reported that the regular troops were willing and anxious to protect the settlers, but that they were held back by the War Department while the mob were pushed on to their destruction. Every phase of the transaction as it comes to view seems to wear an aspect utterly diabolical. It would appear that the Administration is implicated to the very chin even in the horrid de ails of the extirpation of the Free-State men of Kansas. One by one we may expect those who escape the fury of the mob to find their way back to their homes in the Free States, each with his own tale of sorrow and suffering and violence. Weary, haggard and ruined, they will come to tell the story of their wrongs, and to unite the people of all parties in the expression of that sirocco blast of condemnation which awaits the authors and abettors of this the most infamous chapter in

So much personal feeling exists here, growing Kansas, that the business of both branches is hardy a topic alluded to in conversation. The Senate has managed to stave off further discussion of the Kaneas question until after the Cincinnati Convention. The House is coming to it by only slow degrees. Stanton's resolution was not presented vesterday, from prudential motives, the soundness of which may be well questioned.

The Michigan Railroad grant occupied pretty much the entire session of the House. The combination on all these railroad measures is, however, too strong to be resisted. They are all on the ways, and all bourd to be launched.

Mr. Sumper's statement before the House Committee of the facts of his assault created quite a fluttering in the Senate this morning. But everybody knows it to be perfectly truthful.

The everlasting going, going, gone of Mr. Crampton is about consummated.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27, 1856.

The Committee of Investigation on the part of the House will endeavor to submit their report tomorrow. Eight or ten witnesses have been examined, who concurred in the most essential facts already known to the public. Indeed, there has been but little division of opinion, except as to the seeming preconcert of the attack and the complicating presence of Mr. Brooks's friends. It is not difficult to suppose what measure of redress the Committee will recommend; but under the circumstances, speculation had as well be suspended until they speak for themselves and lay the testimony before the country. Nothing short of decisive action will satisfy public expectation, and that is fully anticipated. The determination will be officially disclosed before many hours. Sectional feeling and personal animosities are

rising above fever heat. Recent events have precipitated passions into full play-enlisted sympathis and excited resentments that have heretofore been contralled by considerations of a discretion en tirely too delicate to be properly appreciated or respected. The blood is getting up fast, and will not easily be got down when once thoroughly diffused through the political system.

There was quite an animated, striking and significant scene in the Senate to-day. The statement which Mr. Summer made before the Committee was prematurely and, as I think, unwisely published this morning. Mr. Sidell, Mr. Douglas and Mr. Toombs made personal explanations, dissenting from Mr. Sumner, who had implicated them as passive, indifferent or shrinking spectators to the

Mr. Toombe was not estisfied with his declars tion, but emphasized it with a justification of the conduct of Mr. Brooks. This roused the indignation of Mr. Wade, who sternly told the Senate if such outrages were to be austained on that floor, well to understand and prepare for whatever might come to pass. He was in a small minority, but not unwilling to take his chance in any such encounter. With cool and deliberate phrase he then proceeded to stigmatize the attack upon Mr. Sumner in the plainest Anglo-Saxon, erineing all the while a purpose that could not be mistaken, and a decision that was equal to any emergency. The sensation produced by this brief episode was marked and effective.

Mr. Wilson explained how it was perfectly reconciled with truth, that the impressions re-ceived by Mr. Sumner, and contained in his state ment, should have differed from those of other ment, should have differed from those of other Senators; and he then denounced the conduct of Brooks as "brutal and cowardly." Mr. Butler was stang with this shaft, and in an under-tone, audible to the galleries, answered it thus: "You are a list." He subsequently apologized for the gross retort, but was not castled to order or re-buked wen it was uttered.

From various rapid conferences in the House between the feremost scions of Chivalry, it was supposed and generally believed that a hostile demonstration would be made upon Wade and Wilson after the adjournment of the Senate. But, fortunately for all concerned, this cellision did not come off. There has been no inclination at any time to meddle with Judge Wade, and perhaps there may be less now, when it is not doubted that there is mischief in his eye. His "fanaticism" has always found toleration, as that of others would have done it seconded by the same sort of spirit. Let us indulge the hone From various rapid conferences in the House by the same sort of spirit. Let us indulge the hope that this personal crasade has run its race, for it may be set down as certain that if the Western men are once dragged into the arens, and coercion attempted, there will be blows to give as well as

Gen. Case has made his last demonstration upon Cincinnati. He posted up his present British ac-count current, by contradicting the statement affecting him in Mr. Crampton's correspondence. He assured the Senate with a lusty protestation that he never supposed the Bay Islands were included in the British pretensions, and was virtuously indignant that such a suspicion should have been launched against him, of all other mon. Nothing but patriotic modesty forbade him referring to a certain historic sword as furnishing the mest incontestable evidence of the injustice of this

There is a prospect we shall have a breathing spell of ten days after Friday. The Congressional Halls must be renovated and purified, and as the Con-vention at Cincinnati will deplete the Democracy, an adjournment will be convenient in more respects than one. The hope of this relief expands one's vital apparatus with healing promise.

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THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE SUMNER REPORT-HIS CONDITION. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 28, 1856.

The Senate report to day on Mr. Sumner's case is an awful abortion-a confession of imbecility as incomprehensible as it is actonishing. It must make the country stare and wonder.

Mr. Sumner passed a sleepless and very painful night, and to-day is in a very critical state. His physician, Dr. Perry of Boston, has peremptorily to bidden any one to see him, and ordered him to be kept strictly quiet. His head and the glands of the neck are swollen, and the cuts have ulcerated. He has a high fever, his pulse being about a hundred and ten this evening. He has great sensibility to all noise, and a torturing pain in the head. Intelligence was brought to the Senate just before the adjournment that his physician considered the chances to be against his recovery. There is an appearance of erysipelas, a form of inflammation greatly to be dreaded.

Dr. Perry will remain during the crisis of Mr. Sumner's case. The statement of The Intelligencer that he had continued his journey South after seeing Mr. S. is of a piece with its other characterization of the transaction, and wholly untrue.

There are plenty of reports flying to-day of challenges and duels arising from the debate in the Senate yesterday. Col. Webb's article, it is understood, will not be followed by pistols and

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. SUMNER.

SENATE WASHINGTON, May 28, 1856. tigate the facts attending the as-ault on Mr. Sumner eported in writing.

The report states that precedents are only to be found in the action of the House of Representatives, the Senate never having been called upon to pronounce

judgment in a similar case.

Several precedents are cited, and the Committee come to the conclusion that, although the assault was a violation of the privileges of the Senate, it is not punished by the House, of which Mr. Brooks is a nember. This conclusion, the report continues, is in strict conformity with parliamentary law and the requirements of the Constitution; therefore the Committee recommend the Senate to make complaint to

With this report the committee submit a res that said report be accepted by the Senate, and a copy of the same, with the accompanying affidavits, be transmitted to the House of Representatives.

The resolution was adopted, Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, alone voting against it.

Mr. MASON defended the President's veto of the
bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi. Adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. THORINGTON introduced a bill giving leads to Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas for railroads.

Mr. CARUTHERS introduced a bill ceding the public lands to States in which they lie.

Mr. GREENWOOD introduced a bill for the separation of the act establishing a Court of Claims.

Mr. BENNETT, (N. Y.) from the Committee as Public Lands, reported a bill to grant one million across of land to Louisians, to aid in the construction of these railroads in that State.—Passed—62 against 58.

Mr. FLORENCE moved that when the House abjourn it be till Saturday. He believed many gentlemen intend to leave this evening for Cincinnati.

Mr. GROW proposed that the Committee on Testiones be allowed to make reports, not however to be considered until after the two approaching Conventions.

onsidered unit and the constitutions.

Mr. JONES (Tenn) wished to know whether is.

Grow desired to report a bill to admit Kansas with is.

Topeka Constitution?

Mr. GROW replied in the affirmative.

Mr. JONES objected.

The motion of Mr. Florence was negatived.

CONDITION OF MR. SEMNER. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 28-3 p. Mr. Sumner was restless and feverish all last night His wounds have ulcerated, and the attending phis cians consider his condition critical.

DISMISSAL OF MR. CRAMPTON.

Washington, Wednesday, May 29, 1856.

Mr. Crampton was this avening officially notified the discontinuance of his diplomatic relations as his iter from Great Britain near this Government, was furnished with his passports. The Consult was furnished with his passports. The Consult wise informed by letter of their dismissal. The wise informed by letter of their dismissal. The nounced to Congress to morrow monding, who president will communicate a message, accommon by documents setting forth the grounds for the Government on the recruitment question of the Government on the recruitment question. The the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the Consultation of the Government on the recruitment question. The the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the Consultation of the Government on the recruitment question. The the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the Consultation of the Government on the recruitment question. The theory of the Government of the recruitment question and the Consultation of the Government of the recruitment question and the Consultation of the Government of the recruitment question and the Consultation of the Government of the recruitment question and the Consultation of the Government of the recruitment question and the Consultation of the Government of the recruitment question and the consultation of the Government of the recruitment of the recruitmen DISMISSAL OF MR. CRAMPTON